



**LIXIL**

**Corporate Responsibility Report 2022**

**Supplementary Publication: Databook**

**ESG data (human resources, environment, other)**

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## About the data

LIXIL Corporation has received the independent practitioner's assurance from Deloitte Tohmatsu Sustainability Co., Ltd. for FYE2022 human resource and environmental performance data marked with a ★ icon.

For details, please refer to human resource performance data and scope (pp 3-9) and environmental performance data and scope (pp10-18). Items with restricted scope are displayed on a case-by-case basis.

## Human Resource Performance Data

### 1. Number of Employees by Type of Employment ★

			Number (people)	Ratio (%)	
Japan	Directly employed	Permanent staff	Male	14,980	25.2%
			Female	5,483	9.2%
			Total	20,463	34.5%
		Non- permanent staff	Male	788	1.3%
			Female	2,338	3.9%
			Total	3,126	5.3%
	Male total		15,768	26.6%	
	Female total		7,821	13.2%	
	Directly employed total		23,589	39.7%	
	Indirectly employed			3,249	5.5%
Japan total			26,838	45.2%	
Outside Japan	Directly employed	Permanent staff	Male	22,124	37.3%
			Female	9,634	16.2%
			Total	31,778	53.5%
		Non- permanent staff	Male	445	0.7%
			Female	284	0.5%
			Total	739	1.2%
	Male total		22,569	38.0%	
	Female total		9,918	16.7%	
Directly employed total		32,517	54.8%		
Group grand total			59,355	100%	

\* Permanent staff: Employees under a labor contract without a fixed period of employment

\* Non-permanent staff: Employees under a labor contract with a fixed period of employment

\* Indirectly employed: Temporary sub-contract staff

\* Since each amount in "Ratio" is rounded off, total may not become 100%.

\* For gender, there is a difference between the total and breakdown figures due to the "other/no response" option.

### 2. Number of Employees by Country ★

Country	Number (people)
Japan	23,589
Thailand	8,373
China	5,327
Mexico	5,191
Vietnam	4,770
Germany	3,191
US	1,670
Portugal	889
Indonesia	537
India	526
South Africa	247
France	163
Singapore	148
Poland	132
Denmark	131
Other European countries	872
Other Asian countries	156
Other Americas	106
Other Near and Middle Eastern & African countries	88
Total	56,106

\* Covers directly hired employees only. Data collected according to location of employment or base region.

\* Other Asian countries include Australia. Other European countries include Russia.

### 3. Number of New Hires

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
		LIXIL Corp.		LIXIL Corp.		LIXIL Corp.		LIXIL Corp.
Permanent staff	966	476	971	397	609	401	487	360
(new graduates)	(499)	(359)	(528)	(320)	(440)	(323)	(319)	(246)
Non-permanent staff	2,899	444	3,138	384	388	267	344	251
Total	3,865	920	4,109	781	997	668	831	611

\* Directly hired employees in Japan only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

### 4. Number of Retirees and Turnover Rate

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
		LIXIL Corp.		LIXIL Corp.		LIXIL Corp.		LIXIL Corp.
Permanent staff	694	281	651	300	1,834	1,631	748	363
Turnover rate*1	2.87%	1.66%	2.68%	1.75%	8.53%	9.81%	3.61%	2.26%
Non-permanent staff	1,536	159	1,920	356	488	346	566	426
Total	2,230	440	2,571	656	2,322	1,977	1,314	789

\* Covers directly hired employees in Japan only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

\*1 Turnover rate calculation: Uses the number of employees as of April 1 of the fiscal year as a basis for comparison with the number of retirees through March 31 of the same fiscal year.

### 5. Number and Composition Ratio of Female Managers

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Entire group	819	14.1%	813	14.0%	756	15.0%	884	16.2%
(LIXIL Corp. only)	168	5.7%	171	5.7%	168	6.0%	191	6.5%

\* Covers directly hired employees only. Data collected based on the qualification system used at each operating company.

## 6. Number of Maternity Leave Users

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Entire group	249	96.0%	257	91.8%	175	101.7%	174	101.1%
(LIXIL Corp. only)	169	99.4%	176	97.2%	140	107.9%	131	104.6%

\* Covers directly hired employees in Japan only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

\* Number of employees who started maternity leave during each fiscal year.

## 7. Number of Childcare Leave Users

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
	New users	Return to work ratio	New users	Return to work ratio	New users	Return to work ratio	New users	Return to work ratio
Male, entire group	11	100.0%	11	100.0%	28	100.0%	34	100.0%
Female, entire group	252	92.4%	238	98.2%	186	97.9%	179	99.5%
Total	263	-	249	-	214	-	213	-

\* Covers directly hired employees in Japan only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

## 8. Number of Nursing-Care Leave Users

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
	New users	Return to work ratio	New users	Return to work ratio	New users	Return to work ratio	New users	Return to work ratio
Male, entire group	6	-	7	-	4	-	2	-
Female, entire group	15	-	10	-	2	-	4	-
Total	21	106.3%	17	100.0%	6	90.0%	6	100.0%

\* Covers directly hired employees in Japan only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

### 9. Number and Composition Ratio of Employees with Disabilities

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Group total	784	2.43%	823	2.54%	559	2.25%	550	2.32%
(LIXIL Corp. only)	438	2.26%	458.5	2.33%	453.5	2.32%	442	2.42%

\* Covers directly hired employees in Japan only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

\* LIXIL Corporation data for FYE2019 include Senior Life Company Ltd.

\* Employee numbers on June 1 of each fiscal year. However, the number of employees with disabilities for FYE2019 is the number recorded on March 31 of the year.

\* The percentages were calculated based on the Employment Rate System for Persons with Disabilities issued by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

\* The decline in the data for LIXIL and its group companies for FYE2021 is due to the disposal of our shares in LIXIL VIVA CORPORATION, etc.

### 10. Average Monthly Overtime Hours per Employee

	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022 ★
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Entire group	18.3	17.5	17.0	16.4
(LIXIL Corp. only)	23.6	22.9	16.5	15.8

\* Covers directly hired employees in Japan only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

### 11. Paid Leave Days Taken per Employee

	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022 ★
	Days	Days	Days	Days
Entire group	9.5	9.7	9.0	9.8
(LIXIL Corp. only)	10.4	10.9	9.1	9.9

\* Covers directly hired employees in Japan only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

**12. Annual Training Hours and Costs per Employee**

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022	
	Hours	Costs (¥)	Hours	Costs (¥)	Hours	Costs (¥)	Hours	Costs (¥)
Entire group	11.2	156,556	11.27	22,223	12.3	21,725	15.9	36,796
(LIXIL Corp. only)	23.1	80,218	22.9	66,474	21.4	53,331	★ 22.6	★ 57,585

\* Covers directly hired employees only (Data from FYE2020 exclude those working at Japanese consolidated subsidiaries with 100 or fewer employees).

\* Training hours include online training such as e-learning.

### 13. Occurrence of Work-Related Accidents

LTIFR <sup>*1</sup>	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022
Directly and indirectly employed staff	0.54	0.44	0.42	★ 0.41
Contractors	0.33	0.25	0.44	★ 0.08
Manufacturing industry average <sup>*2</sup>	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.31
Severity rate <sup>*3</sup>	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022
Directly and indirectly employed staff	0.019	0.012	0.013	★ 0.018
Contractors	0.007	0.004	0.025	★ 0.002
Manufacturing industry average <sup>*2</sup>	0.100	0.100	0.070	0.060
OIFR <sup>*4</sup>	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022
Directly and indirectly employed staff	0	0	0	★ 0.007
Contractors	0	0	0	★ 0
Number of work-related fatalities	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022
Directly and indirectly employed staff	1	0	0	★ 0
Contractors	0	0	0	★ 0

\* Covers directly and indirectly hired employees and contractors at production and non-production bases in Japan and production bases outside Japan (excluding some bases) across LIXIL Corporation and its group companies.

\* Regarding companies divested in FYE2022, covers the results through the month before the divestment.

\* Excludes GHS Corporation and LIXIL ERA Japan, Corp

\*1 Lost Time Injuries Frequency Rate (LTIFR): Number of occupational injury cases involving days away from work / Total working hours × 1,000,000

\*2 Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's "Survey on Industrial Accidents (Surveys on establishments (with 100 or more employees) and general construction)"

\*3 Severity rate: Total work days lost due to occupational accidents / Total working hours × 1,000 (Total work days lost means actual days away from work)

\*4 Occupational Illness Frequency Rate (OIFR): Number of occupational illness cases involving days away from work / Total working hours × 1,000,000



**Scope of Data Collection**

The data covers LIXIL Corporation and its major consolidated subsidiaries. Therefore, the scope of coverage for this data book differs from that for the consolidated financial report. In addition, the scope of each data is partially different from the consolidated financial statements, so the data is annotated where it appears.

[※For information on principle group companies, see our Integrated Report 2022 \(p.75\)](#)

\* Scope of past data collection: Permasteelisa Group is excluded from FYE2020 onward.

**Data collection method and period**

The number of employees is calculated on an original registration basis for each company, mostly as of March 31, 2022.

## Environmental Performance Data

### 1. Procurement

Amount purchased		FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Raw materials	Metals	285,764	t	272,546	t	241,213	t	246,658	t
	Resins	55,402	t	56,644	t	51,060	t	51,166	t
	Wood	134,662	t	147,619	t	127,655	t	132,124	t
	Ceramics	571,053	t	557,263	t	492,748	t	514,137	t
Total		1,046,881	t	1,034,072	t	912,676	t	944,085	t
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from procurement		FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Scope 3 Category 1		3,819	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,661	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,203	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,509	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>

\* Past data updated during the process of aggregating data for FYE2022.

### 2. Manufacture / Sales

Energy usage		FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Purchased electricity		1,127,012	MWh	1,142,354	MWh	1,091,942	MWh	1,015,222	MWh
Renewable energy		1,362	MWh	89,113	MWh	139,955	MWh	170,164	MWh
Internally generated electricity *1		94,157	MWh	53,346	MWh	12,790	MWh	61,101	MWh
Renewable energy		23.3	MWh	23.2	MWh	23.1	MWh	14.2	MWh
Steam		163	thousand GJ	179	thousand GJ	136	thousand GJ	117	thousand GJ
City gas		197,807	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	191,689	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	161,695	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	182,406	thousand m <sup>3</sup>
Fuel oil		4,974	thousand L	4,856	thousand L	3,925	thousand L	3,459	thousand L
LPG		19,544	thousand kg	17,383	thousand kg	16,388	thousand kg	16,736	thousand kg
LNG		14,463	thousand kg	13,639	thousand kg	12,413	thousand kg	12,601	thousand kg
Kerosene		2,069	thousand L	1,971	thousand L	1,659	thousand L	1,615	thousand L
Gasoline		7,627	thousand L	6,782	thousand L	4,608	thousand L	4,879	thousand L
Diesel		2,868	thousand L	2,727	thousand L	2,454	thousand L	2,399	thousand L
Energy consumption total		22,182	thousand GJ	22,396	thousand GJ	19,912	thousand GJ	21,127	thousand GJ

\*1 Covers facilities within the premises of our factories (for in-house use).

Scope 1, 2 emissions	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Purchased electricity * <sup>1</sup>	606.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	517.8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	448.7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	418.7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Steam	9.8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	10.7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	8.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	7.0	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 2 total	616.0	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	528.5	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	456.9	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	425.7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
City gas	427.9	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	415.6	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	351.1	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	395.3	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Fuel oil	13.5	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	13.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	10.6	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	9.4	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
LPG	58.6	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	52.1	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	49.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	50.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
LNG	39.0	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	36.8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	33.5	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	34.0	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Kerosene	5.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	4.9	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	4.1	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	4.0	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Gasoline	17.7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	15.7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	10.7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	11.3	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Diesel	7.4	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	7.0	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	6.3	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	6.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 1 total	569.3	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	545.4	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	465.6	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	510.5	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 1, 2 total	1,185.3	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	1,073.9	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	922.5	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	936.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>

\* Past data updated during the process of aggregating data for FYE2022.

\*<sup>1</sup> Based on emission factors determined by each power utility.

Water intake	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Potable water (incl. water intake from other companies)	2,453	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	2,345	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	2,055	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	2,033	thousand m <sup>3</sup>
Industrial water	3,635	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	3,729	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	3,095	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	3,134	thousand m <sup>3</sup>
Ground water	5,753	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	5,394	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	4,494	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	5,024	thousand m <sup>3</sup>
River water	4,835	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	4,657	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	3,640	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	5,555	thousand m <sup>3</sup>
Recycled water (partly includes circulated water)	937	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	875	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	790	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	778	thousand m <sup>3</sup>
Water intake total	16,676	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	16,126	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	13,283	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	15,746	thousand m <sup>3</sup>
Water discharge	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Water discharge total	13,910	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	13,217	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	12,318	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	14,741	thousand m <sup>3</sup>

\* Excluding tenanted properties, etc. that we can't access to assess the water discharge.

Waste emissions	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Sold as valuables	127,410	t	123,216	t	114,107	t	125,916	t
Recycled	161,784	t	184,779	t	167,655	t	170,675	t
Landfilled or incinerated	118,161	t	103,430	t	89,227	t	81,975	t
Landfilled	-	t	-	t	88,256	t	80,969	t
Incinerated	-	t	-	t	971	t	1,006	t
Hazardous waste emissions * <sup>1</sup>	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Sold as valuables	763	t	756	t	715	t	684	t
Recycled	5,725	t	5,910	t	6,848	t	9,961	t
Landfilled or incinerated	9,952	t	7,123	t	4,981	t	2,540	t
Landfilled	-	t	-	t	4,826	t	2,455	t
Incinerated	-	t	-	t	155	t	85	t

\*1 Recycled or landfilled waste that is defined as hazardous by national legislations.

Waste recycling ratio	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022	
Japan and Europe	96.8	%	97.5	%	97.1	%	97.1	%
Asia (excluding Japan)	62.0	%	90.6	%	91.5	%	96.6	%
North America	33.3	%	26.5	%	39.3	%	45.8	%

Air pollutant emissions	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
NOx	553	t	565	t	463	t	444	t
SOx	63	t	115	t	60	t	54	t
Soot and dust	426	t	588	t	567	t	673	t

\* Data covers production sites subject to regulatory monitoring for NOx, SOx, soot and dust emissions.

### 3. Logistics

Amount of energy used	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Energy consumption	1,778	thousand GJ	1,780	thousand GJ	1,577	thousand GJ	1,573	thousand GJ
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from transportation	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Scope 3 Category 4 (Crude oil equivalent basis)	122	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	122	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	108	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	108	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>

\* Data covers the services in Japan which LIXIL Corporation was identified as the consigner.

### 4. Use of Products

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from product use	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Scope 3 Category 11 * <sup>1</sup>	111,737	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	115,045	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	104,998	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	101,660	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction attributable to products and services	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduced * <sup>2</sup>	63,086	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	66,020	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	65,565	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	67,629	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>

\*1 Past data updated in conjunction with updating energy reduction rates and CO<sub>2</sub> emission coefficients for some products to the latest values, changing sales volume data to aggregate by performance, and revising the scope of some aggregation targets.

\*2 An estimated cumulative amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduced by using LIXIL's eco-conscious products and services, in comparison to the reduction achievable by its conventional products.

## 5. CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Scope

		FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022 ★	
Scope 1		569	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	545	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	466	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	510	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 2		616	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	529	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	457	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	426	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 3		FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022	
1	Purchased goods & services <sup>*1</sup>	3,819	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,661	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,203	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,509	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub> ★
2	Capital goods	201	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	235	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	213	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	200	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
3	Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	165	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	158	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	190	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	200	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
4	Upstream transportation & distribution	122	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	122	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	108	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	108	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub> ★
5	Waste generated operations	308	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	298	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	257	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	238	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
6	Business travel	8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
7	Employee commuting	29	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	29	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	27	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	24	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
8	Upstream leased assets <sup>*2</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
9	Downstream transportation & distribution <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
10	Processing of sold products <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
11	Use of sold products <sup>*4</sup>	111,737	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	115,045	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	104,998	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	101,660	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub> ★
12	End of life treatment of sold products	522	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	446	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	464	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	396	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
13	Downstream leased assets <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
14	Franchises <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
15	Investments <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 3 total		116,911	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	120,001	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	109,469	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	106,341	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>

\*1 Past data updated during the process of aggregating data for FYE2022.

\*2 Excluded from the calculation since they are already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

\*3 Excluded from the calculation since they are not or less relevant to our main businesses.

\*4 Past data updated in conjunction with updating energy reduction rates and CO<sub>2</sub> emission coefficients for some products to the latest values, changing sales volume data to aggregate by performance, and revising the scope of some aggregation targets.

## 6. CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Scope ✖Target management benchmarks

[\(See our Corporate Responsibility Report 2022 \(p.54\)\)](#)

The data used for environment-related targets and progress management (target management indicators) in the Corporate Responsibility Report are different from the data in "5. CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Scope" above.

When there is a change in the scope of data collection, the impact of environmental activities is assessed by retroactively recalculating past data.

		FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022	
Scope 1		568	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	545	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	467	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	510	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 2		565	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	525	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	457	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	426	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 1,2 total		1,133	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	1,070	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	924	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	936	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 3		FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022	
1	Purchased goods & services <sup>*1</sup>	3,819	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,661	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,203	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,509	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
2	Capital goods	201	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	235	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	213	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	200	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
3	Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	162	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	158	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	191	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	200	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
4	Upstream transportation & distribution	122	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	122	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	108	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	108	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
5	Waste generated operations	308	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	298	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	257	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	238	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
6	Business travel	8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	8	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
7	Employee commuting	29	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	29	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	27	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	24	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
8	Upstream leased assets <sup>*2</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
9	Downstream transportation & distribution <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
10	Processing of sold products <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
11	Use of sold products <sup>*4</sup>	4,009	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,917	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,633	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,404	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
12	End of life treatment of sold products	522	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	446	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	464	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	396	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
13	Downstream leased assets <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
14	Franchises <sup>*3</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
15	Investments <sup>*2</sup>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	-	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>
Scope 3 total		9,179	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	8,873	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	8,104	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	8,085	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>

\*1 Past data updated during the process of aggregating data for FYE2022.

\*2 Excluded from the calculation since they are already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

\*3 Excluded from the calculation since they are not or less relevant to our main businesses.

\*4 Past data updated during the process of aggregating data for FYE2022. \* Excluding use-phase emissions from products that indirectly consume energy such as hot water supply during use.

**7. Scope1, 2 emission intensity per unit of output**

	FYE2019		FYE2020		FYE2021		FYE2022	
Emission intensity per unit of output	1.477	t-CO <sub>2</sub> /million yen	1.358	t-CO <sub>2</sub> /million yen	1.124	t-CO <sub>2</sub> /million yen	1.089	t-CO <sub>2</sub> /million yen

**8. Preventing Pollution through Strict Control of Chemical Substances**

LIXIL Corporation has set rules on substances that are forbidden or require strict control for use in products and/or during production processes.

We manage and monitor our factories in compliance with the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act and other environmental laws and regulations to ensure the soil and waterways around our manufacturing facilities are not affected by our operations.

**9. Environmental Law Violations**

	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022
Number of environmental law violations	0	0	0	0
Total amount of fines/penalties from the above	0	0	0	0
Environmental liability	0	0	0	0

\* Scope: Serious violations with fines of US\$10,000 or more.



### [ Total Energy Consumption Calculation Method ]

- Energy consumption (manufacture & sales) = (Electricity, fuel & water consumption) × (Energy conversion coefficient)<sup>\*1</sup>
- Energy consumption (logistics) = (Transported weight) × (Transportation distance) × (Energy conversion coefficient)<sup>\*2</sup>

\*1 Electricity, fuel: Heat value per unit per energy source as specified in the Act on Rational Use of Energy

Water: Conversion coefficient calculated from CFP (Carbon Footprint of Products) Communication Program, Basic Database Version 1.01

\*2 Unit fuel consumption and unit calorific value using improved tons × distance method as specified in the Act of Rational Use of Energy (Measures Pertaining to Consigners)

### [ CO<sub>2</sub> Conversion Coefficients Used to Convert CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions ]

- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (procurement) = (Amount of purchased raw materials<sup>\*3</sup>) × (CO<sub>2</sub> conversion coefficient<sup>\*4</sup>) + (Cost of purchasing parts & materials) × (CO<sub>2</sub> conversion coefficient<sup>\*5</sup>)
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (manufacture & sales) = (Electricity & Fuel consumption) × (CO<sub>2</sub> conversion coefficient<sup>\*6</sup>)
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (logistics) = (Transported weight) × (Transportation distance) × (CO<sub>2</sub> conversion coefficient<sup>\*7</sup>)
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (product usage) = (Electricity, Fuel & Water consumption per each product) × (Amount of sales) × (CO<sub>2</sub> conversion coefficient<sup>\*8</sup>)

\*3 Some raw materials are calculated from the purchase price

\*4 Conversion coefficient calculated from LCI database IDEA v2

\*5 Emissions intensity from Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain Version 3.0

\*6 Purchased electricity: Emissions intensity of each country from CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION 2015 EDITION (IEA)

Fuel: Coefficient of fuel usage as specified in the Act of Rational Use of Energy

\*7 Emissions intensity from unit fuel consumption and unit calorific value using improved tons × distance method as specified in the Act of Rational Use of Energy (Measures Pertaining to Consigners)

\*8 Coefficients for LIXIL brand's products are as below

Electricity: 0.447 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh (Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association)

City gas: 2.23 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup> (Japan Valve Manufacturers' Association)

Water: 0.54 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup> (Japan Sanitary Equipment Industry Association) as of March 2022

Coefficients for other brands' products are set by each brand or region of sales

### [ Value Chain CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Calculation Method ]

- Calculated based on Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (The Greenhouse Gas Protocol) and Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain Version 2.4 (Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry).

### **Scope of Data Collection**

In principle, environmental performance data covers LIXIL Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2022, with the exclusion of some of the consolidated subsidiaries considering their business size and content. With regard to non-consolidated subsidiaries, subsidiaries operating in buildings owned and managed by LIXIL's operating company are treated as being part of LIXIL. Major production plants of non-consolidated companies are also included in the scope. Therefore, the scope of environmental performance data differs from the scope of the consolidated financial report. Where the scope of data is different from those stated above, details are specified in the footnotes.

[※For information on principle group companies, see our Integrated Report 2022 \(p.75\)](#)

\* Scope of past data collection: Past data has been updated due to the divestment of the companies below in the period from FYE2019 to FYE2022

Permasteelisa Group, LIXIL VIVA Corporation, LIXIL Suzuki Shutter Corporation, LIXIL Suzuki (Hong Kong) Company, Ltd., Kawashima Selkon Textiles Co.,Ltd., JAPAN HOME SHIELD CORPORATION, LIXIL Korea Inc.

### **Procurement, Logistics, and Product Usage Data**

Procurement:

The scope of data calculation covers all raw materials, parts, and packaging materials used for products, which are managed by each procurement or related department of LIXIL Water Technology and LIXIL Housing Technology, excluding production facilities and office supplies.

Logistics:

The scope of data calculation covers only the LIXIL transports which are designated as the specified consigner by the Act on the Rational Use of Energy.

Products usage:

The scope of data calculation covers each brand's products manufactured by LIXIL Water Technology, LIXIL Housing Technology, LIXIL Building Technology, and Housing & Services Business.

## Other

### Contributions and Other Expenditures

LIXIL's CR strategy stands on a foundational commitment to ethical business practices. We believe that engaging in vigorous and transparent dialogue with government authorities is necessary to shape a sustainable society.

As part of this process, we are involved in several industrial and business associations whose missions include engaging with public authorities on behalf of their respective industries, including housing equipment, housing materials, plumbing, and metals. We also comply with Japan's Public Offices Election Act, Political Funds Control Act, and other politics-related laws and regulations. As such, we prohibit contributions to individual politicians as stipulated by law as well as any contributions to specific political organizations or political parties that exceed the totals permitted by law. LIXIL approved contributions and other expenditures as detailed below.

In FYE2022, approximately 99% of total global contributions were to industry associations, with that percentage rising to 100% for contributions outside Japan. We make contributions to industry associations to ensure that we have the latest information on laws and international agreements that are relevant to our business. In FYE2022, those associations included the Japan Sanitary Equipment Industry Association (an industry group that promotes the sanitary equipment industry, raises awareness, and conducts investigative research), the Japan Sash Manufacturers Association (an industry group that promotes businesses involved in building exteriors and sashes and other building apertures, raises awareness, and conducts investigative research), and the Japan Business Federation (an economic organization comprising leading Japanese companies and major industry associations).

Other expenditures in Japan are spent on participating in seminars and events hosted by politicians and other relevant organizations rather than on contributions to specific political parties or politicians.

	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022
District, regional, and national political activities/candidates	250,432	539,096	773,032
Business associations, taxdeductible organizations (think tanks, etc.)	64,487,187	47,156,838	88,008,541
Total ( ¥ )	64,737,619	47,695,934	88,781,573

Scope of Data Collection : LIXIL Corporation and some overseas subsidiaries

# Deloitte.

デロイト トーマツ

(TRANSLATION)

## Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report

August 25, 2022

Mr. Kinya Seto,  
Director, Representative Executive Officer, President, and CEO  
LIXIL Corporation

Masahiko Sugiyama  
Representative Director  
Deloitte Tohmatsu Sustainability Co., Ltd.  
3-2-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the ESG data indicated with ★ for the year ended March 31, 2022 (the "ESG Information") included in the "LIXIL Corporate Responsibility Report 2022 Supplementary Publication: Databook" (the "Report") of LIXIL Corporation (the "Company").

### The Company's Responsibility

The Company is responsible for the preparation of the ESG Information in accordance with the calculation and reporting standard adopted by the Company (as described in Scope of Data Collection and indicated with the ESG Information of the Report). Greenhouse gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty for reasons such as incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and numerical data needed to combine emissions of different gases.

### Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. We apply International Standard on Quality Control 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*, and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

### Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the ESG Information based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ("ISAE") 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB"), ISAE 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*, issued by the IAASB and *the Practical Guideline for the Assurance of Sustainability Information*, issued by the Japanese Association of Assurance Organizations for Sustainability Information.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records. These procedures also included the following:

- Evaluating whether the Company's methods for estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or reperforming the estimates.
- Performing interviews of responsible persons and inspecting documentary evidence to assess the completeness of the data, data collection methods, source data and relevant assumptions applicable to the sites.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

### Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the ESG Information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the calculation and reporting standard adopted by the Company.

The above represents a translation, for convenience only, of the original Independent Practitioner's Assurance report issued in the Japanese language.

Member of  
**Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited**